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8
9 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
10 FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
11 FRESNO DIVISION

12
13 **DORA SOLARES,**

14 Plaintiff,

15 v.

16 **RALPH DIAZ, et al.,**

17 Defendants.
18

1:20-CV-00323-JLT-BAM

**~~[PROPOSED]~~ STIPULATED
PROTECTIVE ORDER**

Action Filed: March 2, 2020

19
20 To facilitate discovery in this matter, Plaintiff Dora Solares and Defendant Burnes,
21 stipulate that all information, testimony, documents, or things produced or given (by a party or by
22 a non-party) as part of discovery in this action shall be governed by this Stipulated Protective
23 Order, which designates certain material as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “CONFIDENTIAL –
24 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

25 1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

26 Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of
27 confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public
28 disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted.

Accordingly, the parties stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Eastern District Local Rule 141 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

2.3 “CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items: extremely sensitive “Confidential Information or Items,” disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means. The criteria for such designation shall be whether the Party has a good-faith belief that the information is entitled to protection from disclosure to non-attorneys, because such information threatens the safety of individuals or inmates, or threatens the safety and security of a prison.

2.4 Counsel (without qualifier): Counsel of Record (as well as their support staff).

2.5 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

2.6 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things,

1 testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or
2 responses to discovery in this matter.

3 2.7 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to
4 the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a
5 consultant in this action.

6 2.8 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal
7 entity not named as a Party to this action.

8 2.9 Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action but
9 are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf
10 of that party or are affiliated with a law firm or government agency which has appeared on behalf
11 of that party.

12 2.10 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,
13 consultants, retained experts, and Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

14 2.11 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery
15 Material in this action.

16 2.12 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services
17 (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and
18 organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and
19 subcontractors.

20 2.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as
21 “CONFIDENTIAL” or “CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

22 2.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a
23 Producing Party.

24 3. SCOPE

25 The protections conferred by this Stipulated Protective Order cover not only Protected
26 Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected
27 Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any
28 testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected

1 Material. However, the protections conferred by this Stipulated Protective Order do not cover the
2 following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to
3 a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as
4 a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the
5 public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party
6 prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who
7 obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating
8 Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

9 4. DURATION

10 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by
11 this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court
12 order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all
13 claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after
14 the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action,
15 including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to
16 applicable law.

17 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

18 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection.

19 Each Party or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this
20 Order must take care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the
21 appropriate standards. The Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of
22 material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify so that other portions
23 of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are
24 not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

25 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are
26 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to
27 unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary
28 expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

1 If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated
2 for protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection
3 initially asserted, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties that it is
4 withdrawing the mistaken designation.

5 5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations.

6 Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a)
7 below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for
8 protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or
9 produced.

10 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

11 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but
12 excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing
13 Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" or "CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES
14 ONLY" to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material
15 on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected
16 portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each
17 portion, the level of protection being asserted.

18 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection
19 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which
20 material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all
21 of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "CONFIDENTIAL –
22 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants
23 copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof,
24 qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the
25 Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend ("CONFIDENTIAL" or "CONFIDENTIAL –
26 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or
27 portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly
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1 identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must
2 specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

3 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the
4 Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other
5 proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. When it is
6 impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection and it
7 appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the Designating
8 Party may invoke on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is concluded)
9 a right to have up to 21 days after receiving a transcript of the deposition (including a rough
10 transcript, if applicable), to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection
11 is sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those portions of the
12 testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within the 21 days shall be covered by
13 the provisions of this Stipulated Proposed Protective Order. Alternatively, a Designating Party
14 may specify, at the deposition or up to 21 days afterwards if that period is properly invoked, that
15 the entire transcript shall be treated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “CONFIDENTIAL –
16 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

17 Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing or
18 other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only
19 authorized individuals who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”
20 (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition
21 shall not in any way affect its designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “CONFIDENTIAL –
22 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

23 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page
24 that the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all
25 pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and
26 the level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall
27 inform the court reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the
28 expiration of a 21-day period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been

1 designated “CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” in its entirety unless otherwise
 2 agreed. After the expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually
 3 designated.

4 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other
 5 tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container
 6 or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or
 7 “CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” If only a portion or portions of the
 8 information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall
 9 identify the protected portion(s).

10 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to
 11 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s
 12 right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a
 13 designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is
 14 treated in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

15 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

16 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of
 17 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party’s confidentiality
 18 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic
 19 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to
 20 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the
 21 original designation is disclosed.

22 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution
 23 process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis
 24 for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written
 25 notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this
 26 specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in
 27 good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other
 28

1 forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In
2 conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality
3 designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the
4 designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered,
5 to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next
6 stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or
7 establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in
8 a timely manner.

9 6.3 Judicial Intervention.

10 If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention, either party may file
11 and serve a motion to retain or challenge a confidentiality designation after 30 days have passed
12 from the initial notice of challenge or after the parties have agreed that the meet-and-confer
13 process will not resolve their dispute. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent
14 declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet-and-confer requirements
15 imposed in the preceding paragraph.

16 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating
17 Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose
18 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to
19 sanctions. All parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to
20 which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court rules on the challenge.

21 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

22 7.1 Basic Principles.

23 A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another
24 Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or
25 attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the
26 categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has
27 been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL
28 DISPOSITION).

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

7.2 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items.

Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

(a) the Receiving Party’s Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

(b) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(c) the court and its personnel;

(d) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

(e) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this Stipulated Protective Order.

(f) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

7.3 Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or

Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party,

Counsel for the Receiving Party may not disclose any information or item designated

“CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” to Plaintiff Solares, members of Plaintiff’s

1 family, friends or associates of Plaintiff, or to any inmate, parolee, or person previously in the
2 custody of CDCR or any of their relatives, friends, associates, or the public. Counsel for the
3 Receiving Party also may not disclose any information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL –
4 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” to Defendant Burnes or any other CDCR employee unless that
5 person otherwise qualifies to receive it under this section. Unless otherwise ordered by the Court
6 or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, only Counsel for the Receiving Party may have
7 access to and review any information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’
8 EYES ONLY.” Staff employed by Counsel and Expert(s) retained by the Receiving Party will
9 not disclose any item or information designated “CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES
10 ONLY,” or make copies of any item or information so designated, except as necessary for this
11 litigation. Counsel may disclose any information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL –
12 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” only to:

13 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as
14 employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the
15 information for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be
16 Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

17 (b) Expert witnesses of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably
18 necessary for this litigation, (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be
19 Bound” (Exhibit A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a)(2), below,
20 have been followed;

21 (c) the court and its personnel;

22 (d) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and
23 Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have
24 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

25 (e) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or
26 other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

27 7.4 Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL –
28 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items to Experts.

1 (a) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the Designating Party,
2 a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this Order) any information or item that
3 has been designated “CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” pursuant to paragraph
4 7.3(c) first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) identifies the general
5 categories of “CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information that the Receiving
6 Party seeks permission to disclose to the Expert, (2) sets forth the full name of the Expert and the
7 city and state of his or her primary residence, (3) attaches a copy of the Expert’s current resume,
8 (4) identifies the Expert’s current employer(s), (5) identifies each person or entity from whom the
9 Expert has received compensation or funding for work in his or her areas of expertise or to whom
10 the expert has provided professional services, including in connection with a litigation, at any
11 time during the preceding five years, and (6) identifies (by name and number of the case, filing
12 date, and location of court) any litigation in connection with which the Expert has offered expert
13 testimony, including through a declaration, report, or testimony at a deposition or trial, during the
14 preceding five years.

15 (b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the preceding
16 respective paragraphs may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified Expert unless,
17 within 14 days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection from the
18 Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is based.

19 (c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with the
20 Designating Party (through direct voice-to-voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by
21 agreement within seven days of the written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Party
22 seeking to make the disclosure to the Expert may file a motion seeking permission from the court
23 to do so. Any such motion must describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the
24 reasons why the disclosure to the Expert is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the
25 disclosure would entail, and suggest any additional means that could be used to reduce that risk.
26 In addition, any such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration describing the
27 parties’ efforts to resolve the matter by agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the meet and
28

1 confer discussions) and setting forth the reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal
2 to approve the disclosure.

3 In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to the Expert shall bear the burden
4 of proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail (under the safeguards proposed)
5 outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected Material to its Expert.

6 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER
7 LITIGATION

8 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels
9 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" or
10 "CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" that Party must:

11 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a
12 copy of the subpoena or court order;

13 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the
14 other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to this
15 Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

16 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the
17 Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

18 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the
19 subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as
20 "CONFIDENTIAL" or "CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" before a
21 determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained
22 the Designating Party's permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of
23 seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions
24 should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a
25 lawful directive from another court.

26 9. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS
27 LITIGATION

28 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this

1 action and designated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES
2 ONLY.” Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected
3 by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be
4 construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

5 10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

6 If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected
7 Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective
8 Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the
9 unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the
10 Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made
11 of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the
12 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

13 11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED
14 MATERIAL

15 When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently
16 produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the
17 Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This
18 provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery
19 order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of
20 Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the Parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a
21 communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product
22 protection, the Parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order
23 submitted to the court.

24 12. MISCELLANEOUS

25 12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to
26 seek its modification by the court in the future.

27 12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Stipulated
28 Protective Order, no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or

1 producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective
2 Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of
3 the material covered by this Stipulated Protective Order.

4 12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party
5 or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in
6 the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any
7 Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 141. Protected Material may only be filed
8 under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at
9 issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 141, a sealing order will issue only upon a request
10 establishing that the Protected Material at issue is entitled to protection under the law.

11 13. FINAL DISPOSITION

12 Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each
13 Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such
14 material. As used in this subdivision, “all Protected Material” includes all copies, abstracts,
15 compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected
16 Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, upon request of the Producing
17 Party, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not
18 the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) within 60 days that (1) identifies (by
19 category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2)
20 affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries
21 or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this
22 provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial,
23 deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial
24 exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if
25 such materials contain Protected Material. In addition, Counsel of Record is not required to
26 destroy or return copies of Protected Material that may be stored on back-up storage media
27 created in the Counsel of Record’s normal course of business and retained for disaster-recovery
28 purposes, but Counsel of Record should make an attempt to destroy or return such copies as

feasible. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

Dated: January 5, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

ROB BONTA
Attorney General of California
JON ALLIN
Supervising Deputy Attorney General

/s/Jeremy Duggan

JEREMY DUGGAN
Deputy Attorney General
*Attorneys for Defendant
J. Burnes*

Dated: January 4, 2024

Respectfully submitted,

/s/Erin Darling (as authorized 01/04/24)

JUSTIN STERLING
ERIN DARLING
Attorneys for Plaintiff Dora Solares

EXHIBIT A

ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], of _____ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States District Court for the Northern District of California on _____ [date] in the case of *Solares v. Diaz, et al.*, Eastern District of California Case No. 1:20-cv-00323. I agree to comply with and to be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint _____ [print or type full name] of _____ [print or type full address and telephone number] as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: _____

City and State where sworn and signed: _____

Printed name: _____
[printed name]

Signature: _____
[signature]

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ORDER

Having considered the above stipulation and finding good cause, the Court adopts the stipulated protective order.

The parties are advised that pursuant to the Local Rules of the United States District Court, Eastern District of California, any documents subject to the protective order to be filed under seal must be accompanied by a written request which complies with Local Rule 141 prior to sealing. The party making a request to file documents under seal shall be required to show good cause for documents attached to a non-dispositive motion or compelling reasons for documents attached to a dispositive motion. *Pintos v. Pacific Creditors Ass'n*, 605 F.3d 665, 677-78 (9th Cir. 2009). Within five (5) days of any approved document filed under seal, the party shall file a redacted copy of the sealed document. The redactions shall be narrowly tailored to protect only the information that is confidential or was deemed confidential.

Additionally, the parties shall consider resolving any dispute arising under the protective order according to the Court's informal discovery dispute procedure.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: January 5, 2024

/s/ Barbara A. McAuliffe
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE